

# NORSK TIDSSKRIFT FOR SPROGVIDENSKAP

UNDER REDIGERING AV

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Greek name of the Kuban is *Hypanis*, and *Κούβης*, etc., does not appear until the early Middle Ages.<sup>1</sup> It is a far cry from the mediaeval name of the Kuban to the Vedic and ancient Greek designation of the Kabul river.

I take the opportunity to add a few short remarks on some other points in L.'s article.

P. 6: Skt. *jh* is not necessarily of middle-Ind. origin. E. g., in *jhara*- 'flowing', *jhara*- 'waterfall': *ksar*- the *jh* goes back to \**gyh* (cf. Av. *yāra-*), with an independent dialectal treatment of the voiced group.

P. 8: The NW. Prakrit special sign \**ch*\* < *ks* no doubt represents the cerebral *ch* of modern Dardic and Kāfirī dialects. In the North-West the cerebral articulation has prevailed in the assimilation of *ks*, while in most parts of the East the velar character of the occlusive has held the ground, and the result has been *ksh*. In those NW-dialects which have given up the distinction between *ś* and *ś*, *ch* has coalesced with ordinary *ch*.

<sup>1</sup> It is possible that \**huph*- and \**hup*- both go back, with dissimilation, to a form \**ruhph*- or \**rhuph*?

## NOTES ON SHUMASHITI

A DARDIC DIALECT OF THE GAWAR-BATH TYPE

BY

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§ 1. The following notes are based upon information furnished by Dost Mahmud (*Dost/shimud*), a native of the village *Bar Shumash*, during my stay in Peshawar in April 1929. I had only occasion to keep him for a few sittings, and my material is very incomplete and deficient. But, considering the peculiar position of this unknown Dardic language, I have thought it worth while to publish a short account of it, although several features of the grammatical system, especially as regards the inflexion of the verb, remain obscure.

§ 2. Shumashiti is spoken only in Upper (*Bar*) Shumashit while the language of Lower (*Dar*)<sup>1</sup> Shumashit is an ordinary Pashai dialect. According to Lentz<sup>2</sup> the Pashai population of Shumashit came from Kūrdar on the middle Pech twenty generations ago, and Shumashiti is spoken only in the twenty houses of the upper village.

Shumashit is situated on the eastern branch of the Mazār stream, a tributary of the Kunar river between Darra-i-Nūr and Chilas (*Čālas*), Chilas to the east and Arat (*Arat*) on the western branch of the Mazār valley are each of them within an easy day's march from Shumashit. Lower down in the Mazār valley lies Ghazābād (*Gazābād*), and *Nurlan* was given as the name of another, Pashai-speaking, village in the neighbourhood. Linguistic evidence shows that there is also some communication between Shumashit and the Pashai village of *Kuraygal*, north of the Kunar-Pech watershed. The name of our village was given as *Shumalāsi* or *Šumal(c)lan*, cf. *abu Šumālāsi inam*

<sup>1</sup> *Dar* is a Pers. adaptation of Psht. *dar*.

<sup>2</sup> Deutsche im Hindukusch (Berlin, 1937), p. 268.

	Shum	Gelant-Bat	Pashia
16	šə' dəs	šə' dəs	šə' dəs
19	ni'st	ni'st	ni'st
20	'isi	'isi	'isi
heart	'id-əm	'ida	'der
house	du'a	du'a	du'a
to bring	āni-	āni-	ar-
meat	ād-	ād-	pi-
cooked rice	bāt	bāt	win
yesterday	dəs	dəs	du-
to wash	dəy-	dəy-	āsi-
to take	gā-	gā-	gā-
heavy	gandāl	gandālo	gōn
who?	kavā	kara	kā
hair	kyls	kās	col
blood	lai	lō	do'st
grape	lak	lak	desik
to give	li-	lē-	dəy-
honey	mač'i	mač'i	bēn
moon	mās	mās	māyēk
mouse	muš	mušo	mač'
to sit down	niš-	niš-	nē-
lung	phiapus	phiapus	phapus
to be dry	sar-	šukha	sas-
to hear	šāne-	šāni-	ar-
dog	šār	šār	šān
stomach	war	war	kāč
water	uō	ai	warək
black	xəč	khāč	šomak
daughter	čā	čā	wō
snake	čāl	čāl	čān

§ 5. The non-Pashia elements of Shum. agree with GB. as regards the following particulars of phonetical development:

1) *Wī* > *i* in *ist* '20' (GB. *ist*); *ire* 'male' (GB. *herin* 'husband?'); *ilāy* 'to loosen' (P. ar. *uila*); *ilo* 'walnut' < \**uindo* < \**winud*. Askh. *inud*, *inud* has been borrowed from an earlier stage of Shum., or from a related dialect (Gelantell?). Also P. kr. *istone* 'wide' must be a LW from a dialect of the Shum. group. *Wīn* 'willow' (P. kr. *wīn*, GB. *bēn*) and *wel* 'night' (P. kr. *wel*, GB. *hjel*) are of P. origin. *Wī* 'you' agrees with Waig. — *Bāzi* 'to speak' (> *uac*) and *bāt* 'word' (GB. *id*, P. ar. *būt*) are borrowed from a dialect with *w* > *b*.

2) Retention of *r* after *n* in *čāl* 'snake' (GB. *čān*); *čāl* 'road' (GB. *phout*, -*at* pers. suffix 3 pl. *Dān* (*land-an*) 'looth' is a P. word, and also *čāl(r)* 'mill' agrees with P. ar. *čāl*, not with GB. *čāl*. But *māč* 'to understand' possibly < \**mantraya*. — *Nē* has been assimilated in *phōn* '5', *phūyēs* '15'.

3) Retention of intervocalic sibilants in *dās* '10' (GB. *dəs*, P. ar. *dāc*); *isi* '20' (GB. *isi*, P. ar. *wiya*); *dəs* 'yesterday' (GB. *dəs*, P. ar. *duo*); *dawas* 'yawn' (GB. *hāsc*? P. ar. *awoi*); *mās* 'moon' (GB. *mās*, P. ar. *māyēk*); *niš* 'to sit down' (GB. *niš*, P. ar. *nē*); *phas* 'sister' (GB. *sasi*, P. ar. *sāya*). — This agreement with GB. is significant, although in P., too, sibilants are, for unknown reasons, retained in several words, e.g., P. ar. *dsik* 'ashes'; *dšim* 'hall'; *mač'i* 'buffalo'. — Note Shum. *dies* 'to laugh' (P. ar. *ei*, GB. *hāsc*).

4) *Dw* < *b* in *bas* '12' (GB. *bās*, P. ar. *diuāt*).

5) *Y* > \**ē* > *z* in *zē* 'to come' (GB. *zē*); *zē* 'to eat' (GB. *zē*); no 'barley' (GB. *zōl*; *zās* '11' (GB. *jaš*). In P. ar. *y* results in a palatal fricative, merging into *š* (y/šō 'barley'; P. kr. *chi*, *yō*), but this sound is retained in the Shum. LW's *žar* 'hair' (= P. ar.) and *žō(r)* 'mill' (P. ar. *žar*), which have been adopted after the change of *š* > *z* had taken place in Shum. — *Yā* 'house'; *yāč* 'mosquito'; *yenan* 'winter' have been borrowed from P. kr. or *chi*. In *yāč* '1' *yehula* 'alone' a *y*- of secondary origin has been retained as well in Shum. as in GB.

6) *Rt*, *rd* result in *t*, *d* respectively in *at* flour (Kal. *at*); *gīt* 'ghee'(?); *id* 'heart'. GB. has *uq* 'stone', but *hida* 'breast'; *hida-luga* (and *hija*) 'heart'. But e.g. *ara* 'half' (< P. l. GB. *adāwaj* 'half-full'.

and it may not be possible to draw a line between such occasionally used P. words and really accepted loan-words.

Beside such cases of correspondence with G.B. and P., Shum. presents some interesting lexical and phonetical parallels with other Dardic and Kafir languages. We have already mentioned *ilo* 'walnut': Ashk. *imla*. Cf. also *maé* 'husband' = Ashk., and *arata* 'red': Ashk. *ritasht*; Waig. *zāstāst*; *māle* 'to understand': Ashk. *mālu* (?). *lyi* 'you' agrees with Waig.; *pas* 'sister' with Dam. and Tir.; *šāre* 'head' with Tir. *xar*. Special resemblances with Kalasha are *lyim* 'roof': *drūmi*; *ai* 'flour': *ai*; and, possibly, *aba* 'we': *abi*.

§ 11. If a dialect of the G.B. type had been spoken in a single village in the lower Kunar river system, it might perhaps have been considered to be an outlier of this language. But the existence of similar dialects in Ningulun and Gelangel, perhaps also in Zhuniaki, renders it improbable that they should all have been brought into this region by immigrants from the upper Kunar. Also linguistic evidence, especially the existence of Shum. forms which are independent or archaic in comparison with those of G.B., and the connections between Shum. and other Dardic dialects, force us to the conclusion that a language of the G.B. type was spoken on the lower Pech and in adjacent valleys before the expansion of the Pashais, and that no doubt also the intervening part of the Kunar valley was at one time occupied by related tribes.

This theory fits well in with the tradition about Pashai immigration from the west to Shumash. It also seems improbable that Pashai should have extended over all the separated and widely scattered valleys at the time when it developed its general features. It is much more likely that Pashai should have spread from a central area, possibly Laghman, and have penetrated into the outlying districts on the Pech and in the side-valleys of the Kunar at a comparatively recent date. This would also account for the Kafir influence which is in evidence especially in P. k. The existence of dialects of the G.B. type in this region is at any rate remarkable as an indication of the complexity of the linguistic geography and history of the Hindu-Kush region.

According to Lentz (l.c. p. 274) other broken dialects were till recently spoken in Kalarkakai in Traiguma and in Wolapur on the Lower Pech. The few words from these dialects which he quotes in his "Zeitrechnung in Nuristan und am Pamir" (v. Indischer Wort-Index, s.v.v.) show a closer connection with the Kohistan dialects to the east, than with those of the Kunar region. Cf., e.g., *b < w* in Katur. *bas'an* 'spring'; *t < st* in *afam* '8th' (Torw. *afā*); *šay'im* 'year' (Torw. *āl*); *ri'dat* 'night' (Torw. *ātā*); *di'sal*, Wor. *du'sim* 'moon' (Bashk. *yāsim*; Torw. *yim*). — The missing link between these Kunar dialects and Kohistani may have been the "peculiar dialect, which no Afghan can comprehend" spoken by the "Yeghānis at Jalī" (= Bahā), "the first march from Goshter on the Jelābad River, towards Bājor", mentioned by Maasson in his 'Journeys in Baluchistan, Afghanistan and the Panjab', II, p. 233 (1842).

#### SOUND SYSTEM Consonants.

§ 12.	<i>k</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>ŋ</i>	<i>z</i>
<i>č</i>	<i>čh</i>			<i>š</i>
<i>č</i>	( <i>ʃ</i> )			<i>š</i>
<i>č</i>				<i>s</i>
<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>u</i>	
<i>t</i>	<i>th</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>
<i>p</i>	<i>ph</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>l</i>
				<i>λ</i>
				<i>y</i>
				<i>w</i>
				<i>ŋ</i>

(*h*)

§ 13. The absence of *čh* and *č* in my material may be accidental. — *ʃ* was noted only in the LW *jōr*. — The sound transcribed *z* was acoustically more like a strong fricative *ʒ* than a real, velar fricative. Ordinary *h* was heard only in *lāham*, a variant of *layam*. — Intervocalic *k*, especially as a suffix, alternated with surd *g*. Cf. also *lātyal*, prob. for *lātkal* and *gaidārino* for "gair". Also in several eastern P. dialects we find unvoiced lenes for intervocalic tenues. — Note *iofaleš* with *-f < -ph-*. — *n* and *ɾ* are probably variants of one and the same phoneme. Cf. *ŋ* and *-*. Bilabial *w* and the semi-vowel *u* are separate phonemes. Cf. Voc. s.v.v. — No aspiration of



*nuṣṣiḥ-em* (*nuṣ-em*) 'daughter-in-law'; *pasosiḥ-em* (*pas*) 'sister'; *yeyāleliḥ* (*yero*) 'sheep'; *puḏayok-em* (*puḏ-em*) 'son'; *enayrik-em* (*en*) 'daughter'; *xāḏāḥ* (*xāḏāḥ*) 'irrigation-channel'; *yagwitiḥ-em* (*ya*) 'mother'; *kyēḥḥ* (*kyēḥ*) 'girl'.

The suffix *-ala*, etc., in *ḥorala* 'chief'; *ṣināḏa* 'purot'; *xarela* 'ass' does not seem to be productive.

### Number.

§ 19. Special pl. forms are rare. Examples are: *lyē laerik inamas* 'we are three brothers'; *ḥāṣar laerik-in inat* 'I have four brothers'; *ācīnāo uḥ* 'year'. But *ācīm* in *dā ācīm-em* 'my two eyes' may be a sg. form, corresponding to GB. *itīm*.

Usually the sg. form is employed for the pl. Thus: *lyē laerik-em inat* 'I have three/four daughters'; *ḥāṣar pas-em inat* 'I have four sisters'; *āle pasosiḥ-em inat* 'I have three sisters'; *āle nuṣ-em inat* 'I have three daughters-in-law'; *ḥāṣar ireḥ-em inat* 'I have four boys'; *puḏ-em inat* 'I have sons'; *yūḥ boi inat* 'there are many mosquitoes'; *yīm inat* 'there are lice'; *āle maise jor inat-e?* 'are those men well?'; *ase maise xīmat* 'those men have come'; *alese maise ama laicḥimi* 'those men beat us'; *māi bō maise liḥiḥat* 'I saw many men'; *liḥiḥyak liḥiḥat asmāna* '(I) saw stars in the sky'.

Note *nisi-inam*, etc., 'I am sitting'; *nisi-inamas*, etc., 'we are sitting'.

### Case.

§ 20. The genitive suffix is *-s* (*-alas*). E. G., *gōṛas*; *sālas*; *maises*; *kāmas*; *lanas*; *sāras*, *iṣiṭis*, *bās-am*, *ācimis-em* (but also *ācīnest-em*, prob. a P. ar. or kt. form), from *gōṛa* 'horse'; *cāi* 'snake'; *maise* 'man'; *kām* 'tribe'; *lām* 'village'; *sār* 'head'; *iṣiṭi* 'woman'; *bā* 'father'; *āiḥ* (*ācīm*-) 'eye'. *Acīmāo* is perhaps a gen. pl. form.

The oblique case ends in *-a*, *-ā*. It denotes position in, or movement towards a place. E. G., *liḥiḥyak liḥiḥat asmāna* '(I) saw stars in the sky'; *gūla paḥḥa bō-in* 'leaves have appeared on the flower'; *gūla uḥ nasīm* 'water flows in the ravine'; *ṣōṛa* *dāim* 'I go to the mill'; *lāma diḥ-am ara* 'I had gone to work'; *lāma dāim* 'I go to work'; *gā dārāse mām-as* 'I take the cow to the grazing ground'; *masagat*

*lyēniḥ thoḥim* 'I put it in the middle of the roof'. But we also find the casus rectus in *dāma hāne hūwanḥ* 'we put the grain in the chest' (*idāma wāḥimūm sandāḥ kel*; *ḥi dāim* 'I go to the mill'. Cf. the temporal expressions *nim pial* 'to-day'; *yek pial* 'one day'.

The object is put in the casus rectus, there being no separate accusative form of nouns: *Gām leiḥim* 'I cut the wheat'; *lām kīyem* 'I worked'; *woi kiab ābo gūcam* 'I take that book'.

The postposition *-ga* denotes the direction of a movement. V. Voc. s. v.

### Adjectives.

§ 21. Most adjectives end in *-a* (*-ā*, *-āḥ*, f. *-ī*. Cf. *anda* 'blind'; *ḥiḥāḥ* 'sour'; *arala* 'red'; *gandali* 'heavy'; *xūda* 'lame', etc. — Regarding sg. *māḥ*, pl. *māḥ*. V. § 19.

Adjectives in *-k* are, e. g., *dūnik* 'far'; *ḥāyuk* 'wet'; *adāḥ* 'dear'; *yekajuk* 'single'; *lanuk* 'light'; *pāgsak* 'clean' (LV).

### § 22. Personal Pronouns.

	1 Sg.	2 Sg.	1 Pl.	2 Pl.
Nom. ....	<i>ā</i>	<i>lu</i>	<i>abā</i>	<i>uṭ</i>
Acc. ....	<i>mō</i>	<i>lō</i>	<i>ama</i>	<i>ima</i>
Ag. ....	<i>māi (mē)</i>	<i>lāi</i>	<i>amai</i>	<i>imai</i>
Gen. ....	<i>mōno</i>	<i>lono</i>	<i>amāna</i>	<i>imāna</i>

§ 23. Cf. GB. *ā*, *mō*, *mūi*, *mōna*; *lu*, *lō*, *lūi*, *lōna*; *ama*, *amo*, *amai*, *amona*; *mē*, *mīma*. P. ar. has *a*, *wam*, *mōno*; *lu*, *lau*, *lono*; *ama*, *amo*; *ima*, *imo*. On the whole Shum. agrees with GB., but it has retained a 2 pl. form corresponding to Ashk., Wāig. *uṭ*, Dam. *bī*, and possesses a 1 pl. form of uncertain origin, cf. Kal. *abī*.

§ 24. 1 Sg. Nom.: *ā pīnūm-as* *alese* 'I know him'; *a kaser manu* 'I am tired'. But also *ā dū san kaser inamas* 'we two are tired'. 1 Sg. Acc.: *Mō gawu-am-a?* 'didst thou see me?' *ase maise mō laḥim* 'that man beats me'; *mō ḥayit-am* 'he gave me'. *Mō lō gāim-u* 'I saw thee' is probably a mistake for *māi*, etc.

(it) to that man; *ahya maises śār-es* 'that man's head'; *alese maisas bhī eḥmām* 'I am afraid of that man'; *alese maisa ama lācā-ai* (*lācā-ani*) 'that man (those men) beat us'.

*Ahu: Ahyen kyela hām kaelis?* 'what work has he done?' *alema hāi-ām* 'he has given me'; *ahyen maisa kīḥb hāi-ām* 'that man gave me a book'.

(*Alle: Ale maisa for iual-e* 'are those men well?' *ale maisa hū gūi-ām* 'those men saw me'; *le* (subst.) *bā inat* 'they are many'.

### § 32. Pronominal Suffixes.

1 Sg. -m	1 Pl. -amile
2 Sg. -u	2 Pl. -i
3 Sg. -s	(3 Pl. -at).

E. G., *śār-in, -u, -es, -en, -āi* 'my head', etc. The vocalization of the suffixes varies, probably according to the original final vowel of the preceding noun. Thus, e. g., *nām-am* 'my name'; *lā-am* 'my brother'; *kand-am* 'my shoulder' (< *skandhā-?*); *māt-am* (sic!) 'my husband', but *phū-en* 'my son', *āyur-en* 'my finger'; *śāśur-en* 'my father-in-law'; *mū-en* 'my urine'; *mū-en* 'my daughter-in-law' (< *\*sunṣa-?*); *pas-en* 'my sister'; *iḥ-am* 'my heart'; *sur-en* 'my foot', and *śār-in* 'my head'; *eḥ-in* 'my daughter'. Also in P. we find *-(i)le-m* from ancient nouns in nom. sg. -e < *\*-as*.

§ 33. The pronominal suffixes may be added to nouns or to verbs. — With nouns: 1 Sg. *bā-m* 'my father'; *cūḥ-m* 'my breast'; *ivur-m* 'my belly'; *acimis-m* 'of my eye'; *śārs-am* 'of my head'; *bās-am* 'my father's'. — 2 Sg. *nām-u* 'thy name'; *śār-u* 'thy head'; *pas-en* 'thy sister'; *bā-en* 'thy word'. — 3 Sg. *nām-as* 'his name'; *lā-es* 'his brother'; *iṣṭiḥ-s* 'his wife'; *śār-es* 'his head'; *im-as* 'it has a tail'. — 1 Pl. *kām-ane* 'our village'; *śār-ene* 'our heads'; *gāim-ani* 'our enemies'. — 2 Pl. *śār-ai* 'your heads'; *inane kām-as* 'the name of your tribe'. I do not know whether the absence of examples of 3 pl. -at with a noun is accidental. — With verbs: 1 Sg. *gūi-w-am-a?* 'didst thou see me?' *hāi-am* 'he gave me'; *thar-las-en* 'thou seest me'. — 2 Sg. *gāim-u* 'I saw thee'; *phēnām-u* 'I know

thee'. — 3 Sg. *gāim-as* 'I saw him'; *phēnāw-as-e?* 'doest thou know him?' — 1 Pl. *hāi-ani* 'thou beatest us'; *hā-eni* 'you beat us'; *phē-niāw-ane* 'you know us'; *hāi-ani* 'they beat us'. — 3 Pl. *phēnām-at* 'I know them'; *gūyeli-in-at* 'I saw them'.

§ 34. The possessive suffixes are frequently used together with independent pronouns or genitives. Thus: *śālas car-as* 'the snake's poison'; *mono lā-m* 'my father'; *amane kām-ane* 'our village'; *lāmo śār-u* 'thy head'; *alese maises śār-es* 'that man's head'; *acimis-en buri-s* 'my eyebrow'; *bās-am lā-es* 'my father's brother'; *lāmo kām-as-u* 'the name of thy tribe'; *inane kām-as* 'the name of your tribe' (vestri tribus nomen-eius-vestri).

### VERBS

§ 35. My material is not sufficient for drawing up the complete verbal system, but a provisional arrangement of the available forms may be attempted.

### § 36. Auxiliary Verbs.

1st Sg. <i>nam m, nim</i> f. 'I am'.	1st Pl. <i>inamas</i>
2nd - <i>inas</i>	and - <i>inoi</i>
3rd - <i>ine m, ini</i> f.	3rd - <i>inat</i> .

Cf. G.B. *thauim, thauais, thaua* (f. *thini*), *thauēh, thauon, thauet*, with substitution of -ēh for the ancient 1st Pl. ending which is retained in Shum. Cf. N. *Kalasha -ik*, but S. Kal. -*imis*. The formation is founded on a participle, cf. Phal. *hiu, f. hini* 'is'.

From the root *b* we have Pres. 1st Sg. *bōm* 'I become', 3rd Sg. *bōio*; Pret. 1st Sg. *bām* 'I was'; Perf. 1st Sg. *bō inam* 'I have become', 3rd Sg. *bō ineti*.

Finally we find *śar* 'it is', corresponding to P. l. *śik*. Know. *śer*, etc., in *āsmān śār śar* 'the sky is clear'.

### § 37. Tense System.

Imperative. — 2 Sg. in -a, e. g., *thara* 'look'; *am* 'bring'; *phāsa* 'grind'; *baṣa* 'extinguish'; *la* 'put'. But, from stems in vowels, *āi* 'go'; *ph* 'drink'. Note *mūcāla* 'free'. — Imper. 2 Pl. occurs in *(am) edet* 'eat'.

## Perfect and Pluperfect.

§ 43. The particle *ara* is employed in various verbal forms probably belonging to the Perfect system. Thus: *dōcin ara* 'I have washed'; *āma āi bam* (f. *him*) *ara* 'I have gone to work (kār *ta tale yem*); *dās gūdarim-o* 'I had(?) seen thee yesterday'; *lō gūdarim-o yek pīā* 'I had seen thee one day' (*van aras mi lidele wā*) (< \**gait + ara + im*?); *sāri sācin* (*saīne + ara*?) 'the sun has become hot' (*narur tan šul*. — But note also: *Bāci bam* 'I have (?) said'; *imane šār-āi sulāto bye*? 'have your heads ached?')

§ 44. Other preterite forms, which cannot be analysed, occur in the following examples: *ānu yek māse lāfō* 'I saw one man'; *māi hō māse lāfō* 'I saw many men'; *lācīyok* (or *lōn sō*) *lāfōl āmānā* 'I saw (five or six) stars in the sky'. Formally these forms appear to be transitive present, but they are evidently of preterital meaning, and the suffixes refer to the subject.

Nor am I able to find a place in the verbal system to the forms in *-t*: *Tō thurcin* (*no* 'I shall') see thee'; *mō thurcin* 'thou seest (shalt see) me'; *amā tō* (for *tu*?) *thurcin-e*? 'dost (shalt) thou see me?' They may be futures.

Finally we may note the following stray forms: *Wān o* 'a wind rose' or 'came' (*sile rūnāt*); *lōkalo ūd aīlo* 'water comes from the rock' (*kannar na o* *ba rūcī*); *āsin āno* 'hail fell (falls?)'; *bayō nasa* 'a flood comes (came?)'.

## VOCABULARY

## Vowels.

-*a*, -*e* interrogative particle — *Mō gūwam-a*? didst thou see me? *uoi ām ināi kīyēw-a*? have you done this work? *uoi ām tui kīyēw-a*? hast thou done this work? *ase kīlēšik tonō pas-cu in-a*? is that girl thy sister? — GB. -*a*.  
*a* I. — GB., P. *ā*. — V. § 23.  
*-i* enclit. pron. 2 pl. — V. § 32 sq.  
*āu*, *ān* bread. — P. ar. *au*, etc.  
*-u* enclit. pron. 2 sg. — V. § 32 sq.  
*ābo* we, I. — V. § 22 sq.

*ācē*, *ācin* eye. — *Dā ācin-am* my two eyes; *āc-inā* it is an eye; *ācin-am andā-inam* I am blind on my eyes; *ācin burim* eyebrow; *lācin-en buris-inē* it is my eyebrow; *ācin-stan kīs* my eyelashes; *ācin-āo ūd* tear; *ācin-ig-am*, *yāk ācin-ky-en* my one eye. —

GB. *īcīn*, P. ar. *ācē*.

*āc-sunan* eye-brows. — P. w. *anē-sunan* *ih*.

*o* shade. — *Olaga dī* go into the shade. — GB., *unō*, P. laup. *ōlōā*, ar. *īō*.

*o* came. — *uāu o* the wind came (*sile rūgale*). — V. § 44.

*nē* straight. — *uēl-sinē* it is straight. — P. ar. *nē* < *ryn*.

*ācēren* three days ago. — Torw. *ai-cōlun*, Ashk. *nēōl*.

*nēdūik* spring, fountain. — P. w. *unē-erēk*, ar. *ācē*.

*id-am* (my) heart. — GB. *hida* breast.

*ūdāk* near. — *Asc šāi o* *ine* that thing is near; *afōi māse o* *ine* that man is near. — P. ar. *ūdēk*.

*o* *ās* net; at. — *O-en hāar inē* I am wounded.

*alo* that. — V. § 27 sq.

*al*, *āl* plough. — P. ar. *al*, GB. *hal*.

*āl-phūcēik* plough-share. — P. ar. *al-phēri*.

*īlo* walnut. — < \**inrō* (from which Ashk. *inrō*, *inlō*) < \**winrō* < \**win-rakō*. GB. *lin-urī*, P. laup. *līng*, Dam. *brīnu* < \**winrō* *hā-ka*. —

But P. ar. *urruw*, Kati *aimrā*, Pras. *unū*? Cf. § 5, 1.

*ola* young of an animal. — Cf. *yērs-ōla*.

*īlo-fal-ek* (*ph*?) walnut kernel (*yus-dūnyel*).

*ālino* green. — P. kr. chi. *ālino* blue < \**ā-nila*.

*alafē* gourd (*kaddā*). — P. dn. *alwaṭā*, Khaw. *alib*.

*il-dy-am* I loosen, untie. — P. ar. *wīā*.

*hī-ī* the day before yesterday. — Cf. *āc-ēren*.

*ama* us. — V. § 22.

*ame* this (obl.). — V. § 27.

*-ālin* enclit. pron. 1 sg. — V. § 32.

*āma* n. house. — *Susikye gūras sin-as āmā-inē* the saddle of the white horse is in the house; *asj āma* that house. — GB. *āmo*, P. ar. *grāšin*. Cf. Skt. *amā* at home, in the house.

*ima* you. — V. § 22.

*awō* fell, came (?). — *Āsin* *awō* hail fell (falls?); *kakabō wō awō* water streamed (comes?) from the rock (*kamar na ōbō rāsi*).

*Āwas* yawn. — *Ā<sup>o</sup>-en* *exine* I yawn. — GB. *hāsē*, P. ar. *awōi*, Bashk. *ōsow*.

*awala* hunger. — *Ā<sup>o</sup>-m* *kūlō* I am hungry. — P. ar. *awālā*, GB. *hawala*.

*Āis(hun)* to laugh. — P. ar. *esi*, GB. *hāse*.

## B

*bā* father. — *Mono bā-m* *burāla bōine* my father has become old; *bās-an* *lās* *ine* my father has a brother. — P. w. *bā*.

*būi* good. — *Būi gās* good grass; *si-u bāi inē-e?* is thy body well? — P. ar., GB. *būi*. Skt. *bhūgin*.

*būi* fear. — *Āiese* *maises bāi ediam* I am afraid of that man. — P. ar. *bai*.

*bō* to become. — *Xūla bō-inam* I have become lame; *kōr-am* *bōra bō-ine* my ear has become deaf; *nāli pili* (*b/ō-ini* it has become cloudy; *yām* *burālek bō-ini* my mother has become old; *śāras-an* *kits bō-ine* I have got hair on my head; *ēāyrik boyem* I got wet; *dōs* *majōr bām* yesterday I was ill; *inam* *śāpātī sultīcō* bye your head has become aching; *rāsīl/ēndā* *boito* it becomes sweet/sour. *bō* many. — *Tē bō inat, ōbō kum* *inamus* they are many, we are few; *bō ire* *nīs inat* many men are sitting; *yūāk bōi inat* the mosquitoes are numerous. — P. l. *bā*, etc.

*būbā* father. — P. ar. *bāba*.

*bōbōn* wasp. — Kal. *bhambur*; cf. Skt. (lex.) *bhambā*. fly.

*burālar* (*bācōr*?) leopard. — P. ar. *bācōr*. Cf. Skt. *bhaskaka* voracious.

*būge* out. — *B<sup>o</sup>* *nesām* I go out.

*bukwīk* f. lamb. — P. kf. *bogwuk*.

*bun* m. field, ground. — *līm* *sū-in* the ground is dry. — GB. *bun*.

*beru* honey. — P. dn. *ben* P. form, cf. *magh*.

*bun-* to put on (a dress). — *Bama bunam* I put on a dress (*yāma*

*agudam*). — Dam. *baw*.

*bamni* dress, clothes.

*bandōky-en* wrist. — P. w. *bandōkyē*. — From Pts. *band*.

*bāyol* cock. — P. ar. *bāil*, Dam. *būgēi*. — Pts.

*bōzūl* earthquake. — GB. *banzil*, P. w. *banjil*, < *bhāmi-cala*.

*bei-šōpik* *bōbōn* bee. — P. ar. *bōyōfik*. — Cf. *māchanik*.

*bar* load.

*bir* ber-fruit.

*bōra* many. — *Āhō* *b<sup>o</sup>* *inamus* we are many. — Cf. P. ar. *bōrē*, or < *bō ire?*

*burī* eyelashes, eyebrow? — Cf. s.v. *aiē*.

*bōrop* broom. — P. chi. *burōp*.

*burēt* m. moustache. — *B<sup>o</sup>-en* *cā-in* my moustache has grown.

*bāra* outside. — *Kiāb* *b<sup>o</sup>* *thō* *ine* the book is lying outside (*thar pōi* *dei*). — P. ar. *bare*.

*bōra* deaf. — *Kōr-am* *bōra bōine* my ear has become deaf. — GB.

*burō*, P. ar. *hūrō*.

*burāi* flood, inundation. — *B<sup>o</sup>* *nasa*. — P. ar. *boiū*.

*burāla*, f. *lek* old. — *Mono bā-m* *b<sup>o</sup>* *bōine* my father has become old; *yām* *burālek bō-ini* my mother has become old. — P. w.

*burālek* old woman.

*bās* twelve. — GB. *bās*, P. *duwā*, etc.

*bōstar-am* lip. — P. ar. *hustar*; GB. *mūko*.

*bās* to extinguish. — *Bāsa* put out the fire (*or* *ire* *ka*).

*bat* now. — *Āse* *maise* *bat* *uō pīcō* that man drinks water now; *bat* *kīze* *lāre-am?* why dost thou beat us now? — P. ar. *bat*.

*bātī* word, speech. — *Yēk* *b<sup>o</sup>* *būicizām* I speak a word; *tono bātī-n* *mādein* I understand thy speech. — GB. *bātī*, P. ar. *bātī*.

*bātī* cooked rice. — GB. *bat*, P. ar. *bi*.

*bōtan-ūl* plough. — P. ar. *bōlou* ploughing, sowing; Thal. *thōtū* to plough.

*barura* hoof. — P. ar. *bayuro*; GB. *bakura* heel.

*bās* to say, speak. — *Būicizām*, *būicām* I speak; *būicām* I spoke; *būic-bām* I have said.

*bāy* to be able. — *Yēne* *tere* *nā* *bāyam* I cannot get across. — P. b.





*ām* village. — *Amāna k'wā-ma* *Sūmāśē* *me* our village is Sh.

*ām* m. tail. — *Am-as* *ma* it has a tail — P. ar. *ām*, GB. *āmolo*.

*ām* light (not heavy). — P. ar. id.; Gbl. *ālo*.

*āma* root, below. — *G'wās āma* the root of a tree. — P. ar. *ām*.

*ām* salt.

*ām* penis.

*ām* to fall. — *Lōyām* I am falling. — GB. *ām*. Cf. Skt. *ghāṭya-*

to roll about > *ghāṭya-*.

*ām* span (to little finger).

*ām* husband's breast. — P. ar.

*ām* yoke. — Cf. Skt. *āyā-* neck.

*ām* to beat, strike, put i to. — *ām* *maisa* *ām* *as*; *ām* *maisa* *āba*

*ām* I beat, kill that man; *ām* *kaan* I squeeze; *ām* *kic* *ām*

*ām*, *ām* *ani* now thou beatest us; *ām* *maise* *mā* *ām* *ni*, *ām*

*maise* (*ama*) *ām* *ni* that man beats me (us); *ām* *maise* *āba*

*ām* we beat that man; *ām* *kic* *ām* *ām* (*ām* *ni*)? why do

you beat us? *ām* *maise* *ama* *ām* *ni* those men beat us;

*ām* *ni* I beat, killed him (pret.); *ām* *kaan* *ām* *ni* lay out the soup that

enemies beat us (pret.); *ām* *kaan* *ām* *ni* pour out the soup that

I may eat it.

*ām*, *ām* bow. — P. ar. *ām*.

*ām* roof. — *ām* *ām* *ni* I laid it in the middle of the

roof. — Kal. *ām*. Cf. Skt. *dharmā-* support, prop?

# 1

*ām* to give. — *Ki'ām* *ām* I give thee a book; *ām* *rupai* *ām*

*ām*, *ām* *ām*? dost thou give me a rupee, or not? *ām* *ni*

*ām* *ni* that man gave me a book; *ām* *ām* *ni*, *ām*

*ām* he gave me; *ām* *maisa* *ām* I gave that man; *ām* *ni*

*ām* "the sun has given" = the sun has appeared (*ām* *ni* *ni*

*ni*). — GB. *ām*, P. a. *de*.

*ām* spring (season). — P. ar. *ām*, kr. *ām*; P. kurdani *ām* New

Year (l. entz, Zeitrechnung in Kurdistan u. am Pamir, p. 35). Cf.

Skt. *pratiṣṭhā*-foundation, consecration, accession (to the throne)?

*ām* rock. — *ām* *ni* *ni* water comes from the rock (*ām* *ni* *ni*).

*ām* work. — *Lōi* *ām* *ni* *ni* I did this work; *ām* *ni* I go

to work. — GB. id.; P. ar. *ām*.

*ām* mulberry (tree). — P. chi. *ām*, ar. *ām*, GB. *ām*.

*ām* goats (collective). — GB. *ām*.

*ām* to cough. — P. kr. *ām*. Skt. *āp* (*akrapīṣa*) to lament;

Lat. *crepō*, Lett *krīpāt* zählen Schleim auswerfen (Walden-Pokorny,

I, 416).

*ām* wound. — *ām* *ni* I am wounded.

*ām* sleep. — *ām* *ni* I fall asleep. — P. kr. id., ar. *ām*, GB. *ām*.

*ām* thirteen. — GB. *ām*, P. kr. *ām*.

*ām*, *ni* three.

*ām*, *ni* *ni*. — P. ar. *ām*.

*ām*, *ni* last year (*ām* *ni*).

*ām*, *ni* sixty. — GB. *ām*.

*ām*, *ni* fir, pine.

*ām* fever. — *ām* *ni* I have fever. — P. kr. *ām*, ar. *ām*;

Skt. *prajāṭra*.

# M

*mā*, *mā*, (*by*) me. — V. § 22 sq.

*mā* husband. — *mā* *ni* he is my husband. — P. ar. *mā*, etc.

Skt. *marṭya*.

*mā* fish. — P. ar. id.

*mā* to flee. — *mā* *ni* flee!

*mā* honey. — *mā* *ni* I eat honey. — GB. *mā*, etc.

*mā* *ni* bee. — *mā* *ni* honeycomb. — GB. *mā*, etc.

*mā* *ni* neck. — P. kr. *mā* *ni* throat; Ashk. *mā*.

*mā* *ni* mother's brother's wife (*ni* *ni*).

*mā* *ni* cartion, corpse. — *mā* *ni* *ni*. — P. ar.

*mā* *ni*. — *mā* *ni* it is dirty (has taken dirt). — P. w. id.

*mā* *ni* cheese. — P. chi. *mā*; Wāg. *mā* *ni*. — Skt. *mā*, etc.

*mā* *ni* to understand. — *mā* *ni* I understand thy speech.

— P. dn. *mā*, Ashk. *mā*.

*mā* *ni* guest. — *mā* *ni* he is my guest. — P. ar.

*phu-em*, *phuapuk-em* son. — *Phu-em-inat* I have sons.

*phon* w. wool. — GB., P. ar. id.

*phu-* to know. — *A lo phuñam-u* I know thee; *tu nu phuñam-am-e?* dost thou know me? *ase maise phuñam-as* = *a phuñam-as aise* I know him; *ase maise phuñam-as-e tu?* dost thou know that man? *aba ase maisa phuñam-s* we know that man; *wi nu phuñam-e?* do you know me? *wi da ase maise phuñam-s-e?* do you two know those men? — P. ar., GB. *phuñ-*

*phon* five. — GB. *phon*.

*phu-ris-i* hundred.

*poi* road. — GB. *phon*, P. ar. *ph'an*.

*phu-yes* fifteen. — GB. *phuñas*.

*phuñ'arik-em* calf of the leg. — P. ar. *phuñ'er*.

*por* burning embers. — P. ar. *puer*, dn. *por* < *\*para-*, or *\*pavara-*?

*puva* full. — *pu* *ine*.

*puvan* sieve. — P. kf. *puñ'in*, Phal. *puñ'an*, etc.

*puñi* to read. — *Kāran puñim*. — P. ar. id.

*pire* soft. — *Pire xāñ ine* it is a soft bed. — Skt. *prīṭa* squeezed, pressed?

*piñik* palm of the hand. — P. ar., kf. id. Cf. *pire*.

*pas*, *pasolikh* sister. — *Uona pas-em* in she is my sister; *asr pasolikh-em* that is my sister; *liz pasolikh-em inot* I have three sisters; *pas-es* in she is his sister. — Dam. *pas*, GB. *sasf*, P. ar. *saw*.

*piñasa* cat.

*post* skin. — Pts.

*puñ awl*. — Pts. *puñ s'at* v?

*pas* cowdung. — *Pas ot vto gl*. *hashh*. id.

*pasu-m* rib. — GB. *pasu* P. kf., chi. *pasu*.

*puñi-* to grind. — *Gori uñiñ* grind the wheat. — GB. *puñi*.

*puñ* earth, soil.

*puñi-m* back. — GB. id.

*puñik* sheep's dung.

*puñia* m. leaf. — *Uñia ?* *puñia* = *ph*. *phata*, P. ar. *puñia*.

## PH

*phagga* fan. — P. laur. *phakka*, etc.

*pheki-* to eat (fruit, etc.). — *Lak phekiam* I eat grapes. — P. laur. *pak*, Lhd. *phakay*, etc.

*phal* ploughshare.

*phal* single grain. — *Yek phal*. Cf. *ilo-falek*.

*phapus* lung. — GB., Dam. id., P. ar. *phapus*.

*pholay-am* to break. — GB. *phuñin*, Dam. *pholfin*.

*phyte* wooden shovel (*čari*, *belin*). — P. ar. *phi* scapula, etc.

## R

*rōšo*, corr. into *rañša* hare. — *Rōšo gōlay* a kind of mountain goat.

— GB. *rāmusāñ*, P. kf. *rannāñ*.

*rupai* rupee. — *Yak r'* *hiām-u* I give thee one rupee.

*rsikī* sweet. — *Re baico*. — P. ar. *resilo*.

*rēge* mirror. — P. ar. *rešo*, w. *risalek*.

## S

*sin* sand. — GB. *sin*, P. ar. *siñ*.

*sin* bridge. — GB. P. ar. *sin*.

*sucikye* white. — *Sucig* *gōra*, gen. *susikye gōras* the white horse;

*sucik'e* ear silver. — GB. *szala*, P. ar. *szik*.

*sac-*, in *sarī sñenñire* the sun has become hot (*uwar tu sin*). — Prob. perf. of *\*sac-* "to be attached(?)", cf. *shina sac'*, nep. *sacim*.

*sal* wakefulness. — *Salam ine* (*beñin*) I am (have become) awake. —

Ashk. *sal'a*, P. w. *salhi* awake.

*salé thiañi* the day after to-morrow. — P. chi. *salin* to-morrow.

*sul-* to ache. — *Ast' mñases šāres sulñito* that man's head aches; *tono šār-u sulñičye?* in mine *šāp-ñi sulñito laye?* did your heads ache? *ayññikem solñico* my finger hurts (*smat gūta xugigil*). —

Dam. *šulāv*.

*sūm* m. saddle. — *Susikye gōras sin-as* the white horse's saddle.

*sūmanh*. v. *uñ-s'*.

*sūm* file, rasp. — Pts.

*sūi* needle. — *Šin mññatik-es* eye of a needle.

*tau* baxter. — P. w. *tau'ā*, etc.

*tāwānik* box, chest. — *Dana lāne* 'we put the grain into the chest (*dāna wācāwun sandak kē*). — P. ar. *tāwānik*, Kal. *tauwun*, Waig. *tauwuyek*.

*tuizōtikh, tūiēyakh* f. star. — *Tūiēyakh lūi'jal asman* stars were seen(?) in the sky (*two mī hūh*); *tūiēyakh usini*, *nasini* a star rose (*star* *arkūra šai*). — *Tūiēyakh* is a P. form and was repudiated by my second informant. — P. ar. *tūiēyakh*, GB. *tāra*.

## TH

*thō* to be placed. — *Kūāb bāyā thōme* the book is put outside (*kūāb bār prai diti*). Cf.:

*thāyke* (?) to put. — *Māzagaṭa thoyereṭin (thōelīm)* I put it in the middle (*mane kē mī krodā*). — Kshn. *thāwun*, Skt. *sthāpaya*. Cf. *śarīe-thōme*.

*thā* post, pillar.

*thar* to look. — *Mō thara* look at me! *tō tharelam-n* I (shall?) see thee; *mō tharelas-en* thou seest me; *ana tō tharelas-e* seest thou us? — P. ar. *thor*, GB. *tha*.

## T

*tigi* back of the neck. — P. ar. *tihī*.

*tāgin* sheep-fold (*špāl*).

*tūika* scorpion. — P. ar. *tāūgo*, Waig. *tūka*.

*taṣus* kite. — Psht.

## W

*wāu* wind. — *Wāu oḍa* a wind rose (*sile rāyale*). — P. w. *wāyan*,

P. ar.

*wi* you. — V. § 22.

*wū* willow. — P. kf. *wēu*, GB. *bēu*.

*wācōlik* calf. — P. kf. *wācōlik*.

*wāṣ, wāṣ* roof-beam. — *wāṣes šōyir*, v.s.v. *xāja*. — P. ar. *wāṣ*, GB. *kāṣ*. *wācerik* ant. — P. lghm. *warayek*, ar. *waraywuyik*.

*war-an* stomach, belly (*gēda*). — Prob. for \**uar*. GB. *war*.

*ware* other. — *Wē kal boine* another year came; *ahoi amā wērai mīxes iue* this house belongs to another man; *ase āmā wāres iue*. — P. ar. *wart*, GB. *wāri*.

*wār* stone. — P. id.; GB. *wā*.

*wāsofi* hammer (*ladze?*). — GB. *wāsofi*, P. kf. *tsri* adze, cf. Ashk. *was*, *jaunsari basī*, etc.

*wāṣ* m. rain.

*wyēl* m. night. — *Wē boine*. — P. kf. *wel*, ar. *wyēl*, GB. *hēl*.

*wiyēl-pōl* the Galaxy.

*wiyēl-patrak* bat. — P. ar. *wiāl-patrok*.

## U

*uḍ* m. water. — *Ācināo uḍ* (thy?) tears; *ā uḍ piāu* I drink water; *gēla uḍ nasine* water flows in the ravine; *hukula uḍ* arēd water streams from the rock. — GB. *uḍ*, P. *warēh*, etc.

*uoi* this. — V. § 27.

*uastan* to weep. — Skt. *ul-āstru* weeping, demon. *ul-āstray-*.

## X

*xai* how many? — *Xai en inōi* how many persons are you? —

P. ar. *xōi*.

*xabar goyān* I ask. — Pst.

*xacō* black. — GB. *khācā*, P. ar. *šānak*.

*xaci-u* armpit. — P. ar. *xac*, GB. *kačyal*.

*xācih* thorn. — P. ar. *xācih*. Cf. Skt. *kakṣa* dry grass.

*xāh* empty. — Pst.

*xāja* roof-board, rafter. — *Wāṣes-šōyir xāje hōtum* I put the rafters

at the top of the roof-beams (*paṭje me wācāwun*). — P. chl. *xaja*.

*xājū*, *xājōlik* irrigation-channel. — P. dn. *kalā*, GB. *khāja*.

*xur-en* fool. — GB. *khur*, P. kf. *xār*, P. ar., etc. *ḡā*, etc.

*xūrgān* heel.

*xareḷa*, f. \**i* donkey. — P. ar. *xarāḷo*.

*xāuri* f. left (hand). — P. kf. *xōri*, Kal. *khuri*, etc.